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Germans

6. The Soviet-dictated "minority policy" in the new western territories of Poland is not designed to Polonize the German residents quickly. It is a long range policy which calls for lenience and tolerance. The policy defeats itself by its very softness because it permits the German underground to flourish and establish a German island in the regained territories. The German underground has gained strength and is particularly active in the economically important area of Upper Silesia. Other areas in which the Polish element predominates are being assimilated rapidly.
7. The passive attitude of the Security Police toward German underground activities often leaves the Polish population helpless before the impudent attacks of Germans.
8. Although evacuation of Germans has been slightly accelerated in the Wroclaw district, many irreplaceable specialists remain. There are still four thousand German miners in the Walbrzych district. The popular theory is that all Germans with Polish names will be permitted to stay in Poland.
9. On 29 Jul 47, a transport composed of 42 railroad cars passed through the Warsaw-Gdansk station carrying "Eingedeutschte" from the Donixan area of the USSR. The "Eingedeutschte" are actually western Poles, chiefly from Pomerania, who were forcibly placed on German lists during the German occupation. The Soviet Army later put them in concentration camps. Viewed during their passage through Warsaw, the "Eingedeutschte" appeared in pitiful condition, emaciated, dirty, and swollen from hunger.
10. German prisoners of war are well treated in Polish camps. They remain under the care of the International Red Cross whose delegates often visit the camps. Visitors from the civilian population are permitted every Sunday. The "autochthones," who constitute the most frequent visitors, bring the prisoners food packages, cigarettes, and money.
11. In Warsaw Province a recent Soviet order directed that all German prisoners who ever worked on farms, in factories, or in the building trade be assembled and put in transient camps where many have been examined by public prosecutors. The German prisoners so assembled are evidently destined for deportation to the USSR.

Ukrainians

12. Ukrainian populations are being deported from Poland under the pretext of clearing the frontier zone of elements hostile to Poland and "democracy." The few Ukrainians who are left behind are either informers for the Secret Police and the KPi or those who paid for permission to stay.
13. Polish Army (WP) detachments in co-operation with elements of the Security Police are conducting an intensive campaign against scattered UPA bands. In June 1947 a large scale battle occurred near Wligród where action extended from Iyzanow to Gorlice. On the opposite bank of the San River WP and UPA positions were stabilized between Krzywczyna (near Przemysl) and a point between Lymow and Sanok.
14. UPA bands, usually of from five to twenty men, have renewed their activities under the stimulus of deportations and increased Army and EO action against them. They are burning villages from which Ukrainians were deported and are threatening incoming Poles with robbery and further arson if they do not return to their former homes. The UPA bands appear most frequently along the eastern bank of the San River, especially in the Lubaczow district. They recently burned the villages of Iuraszowice and Chatyniec.
15. The remaining bands of armed UPA are of three types:
 - (a) Groups which co-operate with and receive aid from the Soviets in the form of arms, ammunition, and technical equipment. Recently

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captured members of a UPA band carried 1946 model Soviet arms. A proof of Soviet-UPA collaboration is the ease with which UPA groups cross and recross the frontier by day or night.

- (b) Ukrainians who envisage the territory in which they operate as a future Ukrainian state and therefore try to keep it free of Polish settlers.
 - (c) Disorganised groups whose only objective is to keep alive through robbery.
16. UPA emissaries distribute leaflets among Polish Army units demanding cessation of the fratricidal war and suppression of Bolshevik tyranny. Similar leaflets solicit co-operation from both army and civilian personnel.
17. In Jaroslaw, Przemysl, and Rzeszow Districts small groups of men claiming to be UPA representatives have approached local intelligentsia asking about "salinas" (secret meeting places) and documents. They state that the UPA has been dissolved and that those members who did not flee to Czechoslovakia have scattered throughout Poland to "fight secretly against the common enemy." The avowed mission of these groups would represent an entirely new development in UPA activity, and their activity is therefore construed as a mere ruse of the Secret Police.

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